

LABOR CLARION

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Hails Pacific Coast Master Shipbuilding Agreement As War's Most Constructive, Far-Reaching Development

The master shipbuilding agreement, worked out by Pacific Coast organized labor and management, may be a big factor in making the Coast the nation's greatest industrial empire, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, declared in Portland.

Frey said that in the great industrial commonwealth which he visualized, labor will refuse to be exploited, but he warned that labor, to be constructive, "must keep in mind that no other group of Americans will tamely submit to exploitation."

"John I. Nolan" Launching

Frey spoke at the launching of a Liberty ship named for the late John I. Nolan, prominent union molder, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Representative in Congress.

Co-operation between labor and management on the Pacific Coast is responsible for this section's record of building Liberty ships with fewer man-hours of labor than any other shipbuilding section in the nation, Frey said.

"The shipbuilding record of the Pacific Coast," he continued, "is the combined result of the exceptional ability and initiative on the part of management, assisted by the patriotic and co-operative attitude of labor."

Sees a Deeper Significance

"But there is a deeper reason, the influence of the master shipbuilding agreement. Shipyard management and organized labor on the Pacific Coast have led the nation and the Allied countries in working out far-reaching collective bargaining agreements for the purpose of stabilizing terms of employment and conditions of labor which would cover a great industrial area.

"For the first time in our industrial history, management, labor and the highest governmental agencies sat around the conference table to work out the terms of an agreement, the provisions of which would be the rule for all three.

"Agreement Blazed Way"

"When the history of this period is written, it will be indicated that the most constructive, far-reaching and progressive development during this war was the negotiation of the master shipbuilding agreement. It blazed the way and opened the door to the broader possibilities of collective bargaining as contrasted with the efforts of some public officials to fumble with the problem of human relations in industry.

"Looking into the future, there are reasons for believing that this agreement may indicate the method which will make the Pacific Coast the nation's greatest industrial empire." Discussing labor in the Pacific Coast industrial empire, Frey said:

"In this great industrial commonwealth of yours, labor will vigorously protect its rights. But to be successful, labor must also realize that for every right enjoyed, there is also an equivalent responsibility; that those who fail to recognize and assume their responsibilities cannot hope to maintain their rights.

"Labor must keep in mind that in this great com-

monwealth of yours, it will be judged not by what it professes, but by what it does. 'Ye shall know the tree by the fruits thereof.'

Asserts Mutual Dependence

"It is obvious that management depends upon labor, and equally true that labor depends upon management, and that in a government of free men public authorities must depend for their effectiveness upon the co-operation of both. Your future success depends upon the extent to which management, labor and government will learn how to co-operate more adequately for the welfare of the community as a whole."

Paying tribute to the life and career of the man in whose honor the ship then being launched was named, also mentioning the various positions he had held in the labor movement and in civic life, the speaker said:

In Tribute to Late Official

"John I. Nolan was one of the nation's best loved and most constructive labor leaders. His advancement from an iron molder working at his trade, to one of the most influential members of the Congress of the United States, was an evidence of the opportunities our free institutions give to men of integrity of character, vital purpose of life, and loyalty to American principles.

"His craft interests as a molder were always close to his heart. For many years and until his death, he served his trade as a member of this national union's executive board.

"If John I. Nolan could be with us today his heart would be deeply moved by the progress made in shipbuilding and other industries on the Pacific Coast."

Upholsterers' New Set-Up

Changes in the structure of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America to help the union to meet war-time problems most effectively and deal with anticipated post-war expansion have been announced by President Sal B. Hoffmann.

Five industry departments—upholstered furniture, mattress and bedding, caskets, wood furniture, awning and canvas—have been set up, with each department controlling in its industry the establishment and maintenance of standard basic pay rates, hours of labor, working conditions, and economic policies.

Basic standards and policies, when adopted by a department and approved by the international union's general executive board, must be observed by all local unions in the respective industry covered by the department.

BUILDINGS FLOWN TO WAR FRONT

Prefabricated buildings, designed in Australia, have been flown by bomber to New Guinea army bases and set up quickly. These include hospitals, barracks, mess shacks and storage warehouses. American and Australian manned planes have carried as much as 38,000 pounds of this housing in one day.

Statement Adopted by Labor Council Regarding Peace-Plan Negotiations

[The following statement, referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council appearing on another page of this issue, was adopted by the Council last Friday night, having been submitted by the California State Federation of Labor, and very clearly states the demand that labor have an active part in the peace plan at the close of the war.]

Have Avoided Day-Dreaming

"The necessity of avoiding day-dreaming about 'victory'—to the detriment of the war effort, which demands all the energy and attention which the armed forces and the labor soldiers on the production front can muster—has meant a general forbearance of discussion of the plans for a post-war world. It has been urged time and again that a specific list of United Nations war aims and peace terms can only result in disadvantageous bickering among the nations allied against the Axis, and might lead to severe military setbacks, postponing the termination of hostilities unduly. Without affirming or denying the desirability of translating the 'Four Freedoms' of the Atlantic Charter into detailed blueprints for the reconstruction period, one fact must be settled in the minds of American leadership without any further delay: Organized labor should and must be represented at the negotiations of the peace following the defeat of the enemies of democracy, and labor spokesmen should be included in any post-war organization for international economic co-operation. Otherwise no just and durable peace can be erected upon the foundation of the victory for which we all long.

Reasons for Making Statement

"This statement is not being made in the spirit of undue optimism over our recent military successes. It is based upon a realization of the fact that congressional committees are already weighing the factors which will control our decisions at the peace table. A method of ratifying international agreements by a majority vote of both houses is being considered right now, in order to avoid the necessity of securing the advice and consent of an extraordinary two-thirds majority of the Senate. Senators and Representatives are stumping the country in favor of a resolution declaring America's determination to collaborate with her allies in developing a system of reciprocal aid and lasting solidarity.

"Conferences have been held, or official statements issued, on the immediate post-war problems of feeding, clothing, and housing the stricken civilian population of ravaged countries, providing for refugees, and other relief, rehabilitation, and restitution. Measures for post-war prosperity, air and ocean-borne transportation, public health, currency stabilization, and removal of economic barriers are being discussed in the same way, and topics of international

(Continued on Page Two)

NEXT THURSDAY

is the LAST DAY to register as a voter for the coming Municipal Election. It also is the last day to change residence from one precinct to another in this city and county to be eligible to register from the new residence; and it is the last day to register or re-register after having previously changed residence. If you are in doubt about your status, inquire of the Registrar's office. There are numerous places for registration in the downtown section, and one is located at the Labor Temple. Remember: NEXT THURSDAY, September 23, is the LAST DAY to register!

Labor Council Statement— Peace - Plan Negotiations

(Continued from Page One)

Organization and prevention of future aggression are sure to follow.

"Labor has a tremendous stake in being kept informed of the progress of these preliminary negotiations. Labor must be allowed to have a voice in any decisions which are made when the final agreements are reached.

"And it is only fitting that the working men and women in the ranks of organized labor in the United States, who have contributed so much to victory by their efforts on the production line and on the home front, should take an active part in the making of the peace. They have been educated in the principle of trade unionism, which is an integral part of the democratic form of government which we hope to substitute for Axis tyranny. They have long been engaged in the fight for social security and economic stability which the United Nations offer to the world as 'Freedom from Want.'

"The labor movement is an international movement, cutting across territorial boundaries, so as to afford its leaders the type of perspective which the new era of co-operation will demand. Recognition of the part which American labor can play in international affairs will encourage the millions of workers in occupied towns and fields with the hope of an improved standard of living when their freedom is returned.

Labor's Voice Must Be Heard

"The President of the United States has recognized that 'a free labor system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy,' pointing out that 'one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.' If, as he says, 'trade unionism has helped to give to everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due,' what better proof can we offer of our earnest desire to improve the lot of the little man everywhere than by giving American labor a seat at the peace table?

"The fifth point of the Atlantic Charter aims at collaboration between all nations in the field of economics for the purpose of 'securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment, and social security.' This same object was the basis of the foundation of the trade union movement and its outstanding development.

Contention Not Without Precedent

"Our contention for labor representation in the American peace delegation and in whatever post-war council of nations comes into existence is not without precedent. One of the few permanent and successful international agencies which came out of the deliberations following World War I was the Inter-

national Labor Organization, which includes within its outline representatives of workers and employers as such.

"In the planning of such international action,' President Roosevelt declares, 'the I.L.O. with its representation of labor and management, its technical knowledge and experience, will be an invaluable instrument for peace.'

An Important Principle

"What is really important is the principle of employer-employee representation. Whether, as has been suggested, the I.L.O. will serve as 'a pointer to the Parliament of Men,' by being complemented with a similar political organization, or not, here is an institution evolved internationally which has stood the test of time and in which representative elements and governments meet in common council.

"Organized labor has achieved an enviable record to date in its campaign to produce more ships, tanks, and guns, to hasten the day of decisive military success. It is not content with helping to win the war, however, but is asking for the chance to help win the peace. American labor stands ready to join hands with the people of the rest of the world to fight the battles against unemployment, sub-standard nutrition and housing, economic insecurity, and exploitation in the post-war world to come."

Army Unit Commends O.C.D.

The military intelligence division of the War Department General Staff, in a letter to O.C.D. Director Landis, has commended the "valuable work and public service" done by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense and state and local defense councils in the nation-wide security-of-information campaign.

The purpose of the campaign was to impress upon all Americans the importance of safeguarding information concerning the output of war materials in their communities and the movement of troops and supplies. With the aid of the O.C.D. and its local defense councils, the publicity campaign to "keep it to yourself" was given special emphasis in war industry centers and areas adjacent to military camps, bases and installations.

A.F.L. WINS TWO ELECTIONS

Large majorities for American Federation of Labor unions as collective bargaining representatives were given in two New England plants. The operating engineers of the George Lawley Shipyards cast 19 ballots for the A.F.L. and 2 ballots for the C.I.O. At Providence, R. I., the employees of the Walsh-Kaiser Company cast 173 ballots for the A.F.L. and 50 for no union.

BIG RAIL PASSENGER GAINS

As a result of crowded trains, filled to utmost capacity in many cases, railroads in the first five months of 1943 carried 260 per cent more passenger cars, *Railway Age* reports. In May, passenger traffic was 312 per cent above the same 1942 month.

POOR HOUSING BIG "QUIT" CAUSE

Four out of five employees who quit at one of the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards left because of inadequate housing, the National Association of Real Estate Boards says.

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First Round for Labor in Fight on Anti-Union Laws

Organized labor has won a major round in its battle to knock out state anti-labor laws as an unconstitutional infringement on the rights of workers.

Its first victory came in Colorado, where Judge Charles C. Sackman of Denver, in a precedent-making ruling, held invalid the most vicious sections of Colorado's miscalled "Labor Peace Act."

Union officials in Washington are reported particularly jubilant over the decision, because Colorado's law is the worst among nearly a dozen passed by state legislatures during the past year—all of which are being challenged in the courts.

Sections Tossed Out

Judge Sackman threw out the sections which call for compulsory incorporation of unions and regulate in detail the legitimate activities of unions. These sections restrict the amount of dues and initiation fees unions may charge; compel them to open their financial records to inspection; prohibit contributions for political purposes, require unions to elect officers annually; permit the state industrial commission to send agents into union meetings for a check on proceedings, and allow members who do not like anything a union does to apply either to the commission or the courts to override the majority decision of the union.

The law would have made it possible to put out of business unions that failed to abide by the myriad of restrictions.

Bad Provisions Upheld

However, Judge Sackman upheld several other bad provisions of the bill, including restrictions on picketing and a list of "unfair labor practices" by employees which, when committed, would subject the workers and their unions to fines and civil damage suits. Curbs on closed shop agreements and a ban on "secondary boycotts" were also sustained.

Because these repressive features are in the law, the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions in Colorado will appeal the decision to the State Supreme Court, Joseph A. Padway, A.F.L. general counsel, declared.

Seafarers' Union Gains Affiliate

Affiliation of the Gulf Coast Fisherman's Union, composed of fishermen along the west coast of Florida, with the Seafarers' International Union of North America, an affiliate of the International Transport Workers' Federation, was announced by the American office of the Federation.

The union's action in affiliating with the Seafarers' Union followed a recent tie-up of commercial fishing boats along the Florida west coast by members of the union in protest against the lowering of prices paid by wholesale dealers for the catch.

The argument of the dealers that the Florida market was glutted with fish and price reductions therefore necessary, was countered by the union with the statement that markets in other southern states reported a serious shortage of fish.

GREAT BUILDING PROGRAM URGED

New York State has need of an immense number of housing units in the next ten years, Governor Dewey said. "The needs of our state in the next decade for good housing are almost beyond belief," he declared at opening ceremonies of a housing project. "They might easily mount to half a million housing units, with the colossal employment and production such a building program would entail."

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Pledge Workers to Carry On with War Job

LABOR in America will carry through the war job "come hell or high water," heads of the labor movement promised in a message to Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Morgenthau read the message at a big Labor Day rally in Detroit, at which he said that in his mind there had never been any question whether labor would do its share in the war financing program and declared that "no group in the country has a better record than labor" in the purchase of bonds.

Comment by Secretary of Treasury

The labor message was signed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and T. C. Cashen, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

In comment on the message from the American labor leaders, Morgenthau said: "Today American labor is bearing the brunt of our share in the war on the home front. Labor is producing the weapons of war—and now we must call upon labor also to pay for them."

He said that seven-eighths of the \$145,000,000,000 national income this year would go to people earning less than \$5000 and that this group included virtually all of labor. "Consequently," he added, "we must ask labor to furnish most of the money in the Third War Loan campaign."

Labor Officials' Statement

Messrs. Green, Murray and Cashen declared in their message: "Winning the war is the biggest job facing organized labor. We are convinced that the survival of the free labor movement depends upon it. At this moment, when we are beginning to win the war, American labor knows that it cannot let up; and it will not. We have made a good beginning, and we will carry it through, come hell or high water."

"Our Government proposes, in the greatest financial undertaking in history, the Third War Loan drive, to borrow \$15,000,000,000 from the people of the United States and their organizations other than banks. One-third of this great sum must come from individual citizens. Our sons and brothers and husbands and fellow union members are on the fighting front ready to give their lives for their country. The least we workers back home can do is give them the best possible chance of coming home alive. For this purpose we must supply them with the best weapons and equipment American workers can build and American dollars can pay for."

"The American people have undertaken to 'Back the Attack with War Bonds.' The Treasury is asking every American to buy at least one extra \$100 bond during September. We have gladly offered to the Secretary of the Treasury the wholehearted support of our labor organizations for this Third War Loan program."

Northern California Labor Backs Campaign

Robert Ettiene, of the payroll savings division of the Northern California War Finance Committee, stated this week that labor's participation in the Third War Loan drive in this area is laying stress on the purchase of extra bonds, beyond the regular participation in Payroll Savings plans, and that the funds of the unions themselves are being placed in U. S. government securities to the utmost limit of the unions' abilities, resulting in many millions of dollars saved by workers through these unions being put to work to "Back the Attack."

It was announced from the War Finance Committee headquarters the Building Trades Council and affiliated unions in Alameda county had purchased \$250,000 in War Bonds, and in co-operation with the Central Trades and Labor Council, pledged an additional \$1,250,000; also, that the Laundry Workers' Union in San Francisco has put \$10,000 into War Bonds.

Labor Official on Food And Nutrition Committee

With indications reportedly pointing toward a food crisis in California when the war is intensified against the Japanese in the Pacific sector, Governor Warren last Monday appointed an eight-member state-wide committee on food and nutrition.

President C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor was one of those named to the committee.

LAUNDRIES TO GET SPEEDIER RULINGS

The laundry industry, harassed by an acute labor shortage, was promised some relief this week, through speedier government handling of wage and price adjustment requests, a news dispatch states. The War Labor Board was authorized to make wage adjustments under specified conditions even though price increases will result. The O.P.A. simultaneously announced a procedure to expedite price adjustments.



Watchmakers' Union

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VACATIONS FOR I.L.G.W.U. GROUP

Vacations with pay is the newest gain of Boston cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The improvement was won in a new agreement signed between the Hub City Joint Board and the employer association. The union and the employers have jointly petitioned the War Labor Board for approval.

LADY LANTERN LIGHTERS ON JOB

Four housewives in Burbank have been employed by the city to take over the lantern-lighting job, formerly an exclusive male vocation. They clean, fill, light and place lanterns around street hazards and construction work. Every morning the team pairs off in two trucks to collect lamps from barricades and later place them again.

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Court Rules South Carolina "Work or Fight" Law Void

"Some of the members of the Legislature passed this legislation would look better in the uniform of their country than in the halls of the state-house."

The speaker was Judge John L. Lancaster at Spartanburg, S. C., and the reference was to the "work or fight" act passed at the 1943 session of the Legislature and approved by Governor Olin D. Johnston. It got its first test before Judge Lancaster, who held it unconstitutional.

The act is almost identical with one adopted this year by the Maryland legislature. In both states the laws were sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation. It provides that any able-bodied male between the ages of 16 and 60 who refuses a job at prevailing wages "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$500 or jailed for not more than six months." According to a decision of agencies dealing with farm labor, "prevailing wages" are anything a farmer chooses to offer.

In signing the legislation, Governor Johnston said that "organized or unorganized labor has nothing to fear from this bill." Nevertheless, the first prosecution was aimed at the president of a local textile union, who had been discharged when a strike was called by members of his union, and who testified that the National Labor Relations Board had ordered his reinstatement, but that the mill had defied the order.

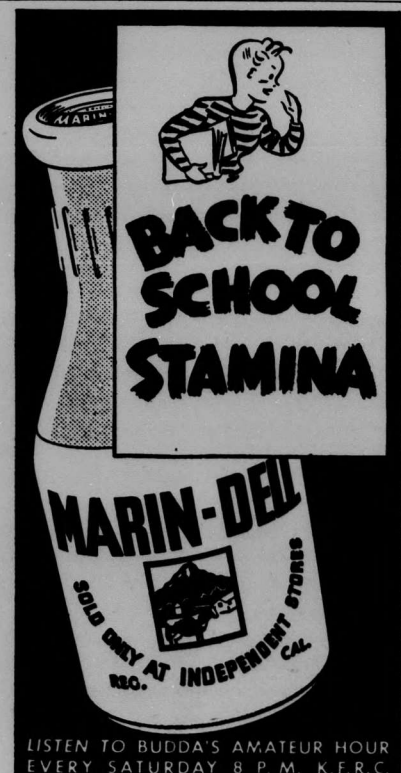
The "Santa Fe" Campaign

The organizing campaign among shopmen on the Santa Fe Railroad is reported as bowling along in such shape that it will soon be possible to wind up the drive and invoke services of the National Mediation Board for an election.

It is revealed that signed authorization cards have been coming in at the rate of 500 a week, far more than in the previous campaign on this railway.

Union officials in charge of the organization drive state that unlike the last campaign, the shopmen no longer hesitate to sign cards for fear the company will find out about it and discriminate against them. In the previous effort, the "independent" union played upon that fear, but the workers now know it is baseless.

Blood donations to the Blood Bank are needed.



LISTEN TO BUDDA'S AMATEUR HOUR
EVERY SATURDAY 8 P. M. K.F.R.C.

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Resolutions, Moonshine Variety

Congress appears to be set to waste considerable time in the next few weeks—in committee hearings and debate—on a declaration intended to define the position of the United States in international affairs after the war.

There are a number of proposals pending in both houses. Few of them which have a chance of being considered at this time are definite in language or susceptible of being understood except in the mind of the sponsor or sponsors.

Each of the political parties is playing with this hot potato, but neither cares to place itself on record on the subject in language that the Main Streeters could understand. The party leaders fear the political consequences. The present maneuvering is to "say something without saying anything." Each party can then "point with pride" or "view with alarm" as the occasion may warrant when its spellbinders take a look at the nation-wide audience in next year's campaign.

There is a definite move, however, to place the Congress on record now, committing the nation to participate in an international set-up after the war. It is the so-called "internationalists," "pacifists" and other groups in action. But it is not the purpose here to discuss the merits of any of the proposals, "isms" or "ists" connected with the subject.

Of course, the Congress has power to pass almost any kind of resolution or proposal which fancy dictates, if the necessary votes are forthcoming. But the world should be told by some press agent of some one of the numerous alphabetical agencies that neither the people of the nation nor the next Congress is bound by any indefinite commitments which the present session may adopt. The existing hullabaloo and waste of time on the question is mere propaganda of one kind or another and "sparring for position."

As well say that because the present Congress passed the Connally-Smith law that the nation and its people are thereby irrevocably saddled with it and with any implication which might be drawn from its language through fine-spun argument and imagination.

In comparison with the resolutions being offered on the intention of the United States in post-war affairs, the Connally-Smith Act at least has the virtue of being in certain definite form (however muddled), and with some of its provisions susceptible of being understood by the average person. No such condition prevails in reference to the post-war resolutions pending in Congress, and which are likely to be considered. If the majority of them were brought on the floor of any one-year-old labor union, with the expectation of being taken seriously in so far as future commitment was concerned, their sponsors would be laughed out of countenance. Unions often do pass resolutions, but when it comes

to real action on the particular subject they demand, and get, in black-and-white the exact terms of any proposal for placing the intent of a resolution into effect.

And besides, the union is a continuing body, generally speaking. But some of these birds in Congress who are attempting by resolution to commit the United States to a post-war plan of action haven't yet awakened to the fact that they won't be there when the "wage scale," in the form of the peace pact and the future course of the United States, is presented. They voted for the Connally-Smith bill, and hence will be otherwise occupied when the next Congress convenes. Also, the people of the United States will have something to say—and plenty—about many of the high falutin' proposals floating around in Washington regarding the future and the "responsibility" of the United States.

Industrial Home Workers

Emphatically voicing disapproval of the employment of industrial "home workers," the War Manpower Commission declares that this type of labor is not wanted, even in areas of acute labor shortage.

Chairman McNutt, in a memorandum to regional directors, placed stress on the fact that "industrial home work," long fought by organized labor, is prohibited on all contracts covered by the Walsh-Healey and Fair Labor Standards acts and is also prohibited by the laws of many states.

The W.M.C., he said, "cannot consider giving any assistance or encouragement in recruitment for industrial home work" which, he added, has "proved far less effective than work done in the plant under proper supervision and working conditions."

In one instance, he said, it was found that "seven times as many home workers were required to manufacture Army shirts as were needed to make the same number in the factory." Some firms, he commented, found their worker needs reduced 50 per cent when the work was transferred from home to plant.

In place of home work, he recommended use of part-time programs, development of community work shops, establishment of day nurseries, shopping services and the like to enable in-plant work by persons who are unable to take regular factory jobs otherwise.

Source of Weakness

With Congress again in session, advocates of national service legislation are in full cry, urging proposals for compulsory placement of labor, though the voluntary system has not been given a fair trial. Organized workers still believe that until such a trial is given, with overall planning of production and recruitment of manpower, a labor draft is unnecessary.

Supporters of a labor draft fail to see that compulsory action weakens a democracy's ability to act, a point that was made recently by Dr. Abraham Shusterman, member of the executive board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Discussing the Austin-Wadsworth bill, which will be pressed in the present congressional session, Dr. Shusterman said:

"I am unalterably opposed to the Austin-Wadsworth draft labor bill. A democracy does not strengthen itself by enacting such legislation. On the contrary, it thus weakens itself and loses its soul. To seek to solve our national problems in this way is not only unfair but dangerous.

"We dare not ignore the supreme loyalty of American labor which has been manifest throughout these trying months. It is unfair, whether by innuendo or by direct legislation, to accuse labor of disloyalty. The proponents of this legislation fail to consider the real facts of housing, discrimination in industry in violation of Executive Order 8802, and accidents for which labor is not responsible. What our country needs is a thorough-going and impartial survey of existing conditions and a plan, based upon realities rather than upon fantasy."

Nobody Getting Rich?

According to a recent report of the New York Stock Exchange the profits of 460 listed corporations were 17.7 per cent greater in the first six months of 1943 than in the same period a year ago, when they were the largest on record up to that time.

Leading all industries was the amusement group, with a 49.3 per cent increase, followed by the railroads, with profits up to 41.2 per cent. The motor car group came through with a 29.2 per cent gain, while the oil industry, which is fighting for a price increase, was 19.5 per cent better off.

From Another Source

Impressive as are the percentages of figures of the Stock Exchange, they are less sensational than disclosures by the Department of Commerce in its August "Survey of Current Business."

Among other things, the Department reveals that industry's war profits are running so high that, even after paying all wartime taxes, it has more "velvet" left than it made in the boom year of 1929 before paying taxes. Profits for the first half of 1942, the Department said, were running at an annual rate of \$3,600,000,000 after taxes, as compared with \$8,387,000,000 before taxes in 1929.

The 1943 figure is clear profit. The 1929 figure was reduced by \$1,193,000,000 of taxes, leaving for that unprecedented year a profit of only \$7,194,000,000. The Department emphasizes that this was the highest figure corporation profits ever reached prior to this war.

Net Return After Taxes

Net profits are more than twice as high after taxes as in 1939, which was considered a pretty good year for business.

Some corporations are also reaping profits which do not appear in their financial reports or in the Department's reports. For example, they are permitted to recoup through tax deductions the cost of plant expansion, which runs high into the billions. After the war these corporations will have larger and better equipped factories, every penny of the cost having been paid by Uncle Sam.

Why Not Enlist?

(RAYMOND LONERGAN, in "Labor")

Earl Browder, generally regarded as the chief of the Communist party in this country, demands that the Allies launch a second front in northern Europe without delay. Members of the British and American general staffs are just "politicians subject to reactionary influence," Browder suggests. He is at outs with all the Allied leaders except President Roosevelt, and modestly suggests that President Roosevelt agrees with him.

Browder doesn't know anything more about the military problems involved in a second front than any bellhop in any New York hotel. Since his name first appeared in public print, he has followed "the party line"—that is, he has advocated whatever Moscow has advocated.

The American people do not want a second front until the Allies are ready. They are thinking about their boys—the lads who are doing the fighting. If they could become articulate, they would probably say something like this: "If this guy Browder is so anxious for a second front, why doesn't he climb into a uniform and learn to handle a gun?"

"KEEP MUM," UNION ADVISES

In an appeal to the public to keep quiet on matters that might be of interest to enemy agents, the Massachusetts Council of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League has supplied local unions in the state with a placard bearing the message, "Keep Mum, Chum." The placards are small and can be placed on dining-room tables, lunch counters or bars without taking up too much room.

Pledge Aid in Rebuilding European Labor Movement

Consultation of the seamen's movement on all matters of post-war shipping and adequate labor representation in all international transportation and shipping conferences were emphatically demanded by J. H. Oldenbroek, acting general secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, speaking at the recent annual congress of British seamen.

Speaker from U. S.

Among the speakers was Frank Switzer, European representative of the American Railway Labor Executives' Association and liaison officer between the American and European transport labor movements, who reaffirmed American labor's interest in the future welfare of European labor. He said amid applause that the American railway workers were prepared to render full financial and moral support to the reconstruction of the shattered trade union forces of Europe.

Oldenbroek emphasized the vital task of free and democratic labor everywhere in rebuilding the European trade union movement after the war. "Fortunately," he pointed out, "our plans are ready and we are getting the right support in making sure that the new labor movement of Europe will take its proper place in the reconstruction of the continent."

Must Aid Themselves

Speaking of the future of German trade unionism, Oldenbroek observed: "What we are out to do is to help Germany and German workers destroy the militarism and feudalism which they have never managed to destroy themselves. We have already told German workers that we won't judge them by Nazi deeds but by their own deeds. If we do not find sympathy on their part and no evidence of their willingness to help us, then we will have lost all hope for the time being."

Complimentary to Michael Kunz

("Union Labor Bulletin," Sacramento)

The labor movement is proud of the recognition bestowed by Governor Earl Warren upon Michael B. Kunz, in his appointment as member of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission. Labor in Sacramento has always looked to Kunz as one of its ablest leaders, realizing that in his many years of service to the local labor movement as business representative of the Building Trades Council he has always strove to cement friendly employee-employer relations, and largely through his efforts labor has enjoyed a minimum of trouble in our city.

Kunz has proved his vigorous and sound leadership in organized labor and in civic affairs. Labor has much to thank him for in his representation on our City Council, where he never hesitated to seek labor's requisitions. It is to be hoped that the meritorious suggestion of Councilmen Peter Mitchell and W. B. Scollan will be effected and that labor will continue to be represented on the City Council.

Although he will be greatly missed, Kunz undertakes his new duties in our state government with the sincerest best wishes of all his fellow associates, not only from among the rank and file but also from our community leaders.

Upon resigning from the Building Trades Council, Kunz stated: "It is with profound regret that I sever my direct connections with the local labor movement, and I do not anticipate with elation leaving the friends and associates with whom I have worked for years; however, I feel privileged to serve not only the working people in Sacramento, but throughout the entire State of California, and in my new position I shall endeavor to fulfill my obligations with fairness and justice."

We can be assured that his past undefiled record warrants our fullest confidence that in his new job Kunz will act with equity.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps NOW!

THREE PLANES BEAR UNION'S NAME

Three war planes bear the name of a single labor union. The three are a pursuit ship, a medium bomber and a heavy bomber, and the name they bear is "New York Dressmakers' Union I.L.G.W.U." They are named after Dressmakers' Union No. 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The organization was granted the honor of having the three planes named after itself in recognition of its successful efforts to raise \$550,000 in War Bonds earlier this year in the course of the Second War Loan.

NEW RULES FOR NAZI SLAVE LABOR

Nazi authorities have decreed that foreigners conscripted for labor in Germany must work a minimum of two years before they can return home and then only "if the worker can supply a new slave from his family or agrees to work for the Nazis in his native land," the Swedish newspaper *Ny Dag* said in a dispatch. Another regulation cited by the paper provides that foreigners after working two years may be granted one week of "leave," which must be spent in German camps. Furthermore, the dispatch said, the "leave" will be granted only if the foreigner "deserved it by his work and faithfulness to enterprise."

Senator Johnson Recovers

A press dispatch from Washington stated that on the reconvening of Congress this week Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California was welcomed by a spontaneous demonstration of affection and regard by his colleagues when he returned to the floor of the Senate after an absence of four and a half months due to a serious illness. It was declared also that Senator Johnson is greatly improved in health, and looks more fit and vigorous than he has at any time in recent years.

The announcement is pleasing news to the thousands of friends of California's senior representative in the Senate, among whom are those in the ranks of union labor who recall his able and successful championing of labor and social legislation in this state at a time when such a course was distinctly unpopular in comparison to the present trend. And since his elevation to the Senate his record has been equally vigorous and outstanding—has been that of a statesman, always ready to defend his convictions, without fear or fawning—and that it has met with approval is evidenced by the overwhelming vote given him in his successive campaigns for re-election in a Senate service period now approaching thirty years.

Urges Ending Farmer-Labor Schism

Urging farmer-labor understanding and co-operation, Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, declared in a Labor Sunday sermon at Columbus, Ohio, that it is the duty of the church to resolve the conflict and abolish the prejudice and misunderstandings which exist between farmers and labor.

"Labor and farmers," the speaker said, "are natural partners in the common heritage of productive toil, but their geographical isolation and reliance upon newspapers which commonly report as news only the worst features of each group have resulted in probably the most serious schism of economic groups in American life and one which could readily be exploited by fascist forces with disastrous results for America."

"As a matter of fact," Myers pointed out, "farmers and industrial workers have much in common. Both cherish the principle of democracy in organization. Many farmers seek, through their farm organizations, the same essential democratic right of collective action to safeguard their interests as industrial workers seek through their labor unions. The same thrilling spirit of democracy, the same determination to have a voice in their own economic destinies, runs through both the organized labor and organized farmer movements."

Italy's Tax Burden Under Fascism, World's Highest

What fascism meant to Italy is shown in the study of Italian taxes just released by the American Labor Conference on International Affairs. According to this study, even before the war, Italy had a higher tax burden in relation to its national income than did any other nation in the world. And before the great depression of 1930-34, 25 per cent of the country's national income was absorbed by taxes. At that time the national income of Italy amounted to about \$110 per head. That was about half the income per head in France and Germany and one-quarter the income per head in England.

It is evident, the American Labor Conference says, that high taxes levied on low incomes represent a much greater burden than taxes on high incomes. Moreover, in the beginning the bulk of the taxes imposed in Fascist Italy were on articles of mass consumption and only later, when increases in the consumption taxes caused the impoverished masses of the people to reduce their purchases and thus decrease state revenues, did fascism begin to increase taxes on large incomes.

High taxes are not harmful in themselves provided they are spent for the economic development and social security of the people at large, the American Labor Conference contends. But fascism in Italy used the revenues it got from taxes for other purposes. It needed the money to pay for armaments, for greatly increased police forces, for colonial expansion, for pensions to ousted non-Fascist bureaucrats who had been replaced by Fascists and for propaganda purposes at home and abroad. All these items together raised state expenditures in Italy to levels considerably higher than in other and much richer countries.

A Year's Accident Toll

The National Safety Council's Year Book, just out, contains these startling figures:

An accident happened every 3½ seconds, with a death every six minutes, in 1942. All told, 18,500 workers were killed and 1,750,000,000 hurt, many permanently.

These mishaps caused a loss of 380,000,000 man-days of work—sufficient to have built 18,000 heavy bombers or 55 battleships. The money loss was estimated at \$5,200,000,000.

Right Under the Japs' Nose

Fur-sealing in the Pribilof Islands, carried on secretly within bombing range of the Japanese then on Kiska, resulted in a record-breaking take of 117,164 skins this year.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes made the announcement early this month, concluding a strict censorship which had been maintained over the resumption of sealing operations halted last year, after only 127 skins were taken, because of a military order to evacuate the islands.

ADVICE TO "V" GARDENERS

"Keep your matches in your pockets when you rake up the leaves this autumn." This suggestion was broadcast by Ralph M. Easson, University of California Extension specialist, who is in charge of the state-wide Victory garden program. Leaves make a quick-rotting compost and can be piled away. A simple plan for composting the leaves, it is pointed out, is to pile them into a small pit, cover them with a layer of soil and let the winter rains do the rest. The leaves will rot better if a small quantity of nitrogen fertilizer is added, Easson said, but if the supply is scarce good results still will be obtained from the natural decomposition.

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Reasons for Postponement Of Federation Convention

As a result of a number of inquiries received by the California State Federation of Labor regarding the postponement of the annual convention, the headquarters of the Federation this week issued the following statement setting forth the facts of the case:

All Factors Analyzed

"When the executive council of the Federation decided to postpone the holding of the convention it was guided by the restrictions on travel, the scarcity of hotel accommodations and other serious impediments produced by the war. After analyzing all of these factors closely and carefully there was no other conclusion to reach than the one arrived at. After again reviewing this decision, the council is even more firmly convinced that it would be practically impossible to hold a satisfactory convention of the Federation this year.

"Since the holding of the state convention of the American Legion provoked curiosity as to the Federation's ability to hold its convention, the executive council wishes to explain what the circumstances were in regard to the Legion convention.

Regarding the Legion Convention

"First of all, the Legion began preparing for its convention a year ahead of time. Secondly, no one was guaranteed any transportation facilities. Thirdly, all of the Legionnaires and their friends living in the San Francisco Bay area were canvassed for room accommodations, and all posts electing delegates were informed that the delegates would have to double up, and triple up, in order to have any accommodations. As it was, the full quota of delegates did not attend as had been the custom in conventions of this organization.

"After investigating again on the possibilities of holding a Federation convention, the executive council has been able to ascertain that the situation is worse today than previously. There is not a city in the State that could really house a Federation convention, and the transportation problem has grown more acute.

Is Sympathetic with Protests

"The executive council wishes the various organizations which have protested the postponing of the convention and those which have asked for more information, to know that it is in fullest sympathy with their sentiments, but that the action in putting off the convention was unavoidable. As a matter of fact, there was simply no choice in the matter. The

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council is also of the opinion that it would perhaps have been wiser to have polled the organizations on the question, but the reasons for this procedure not having been followed can be attributed to the intervention of so many pressing problems and the enormity of such a task.

"All the affiliates of the Federation are being informed now that just as soon as conditions make it possible, the Council will not waste a second's time in taking steps for the convening of labor's delegated strength in the State of California."

AFL Union's War Chest Committee

Appearing in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, to be found on another page of this issue, are the names of representatives of organized labor who will act for the A.F.L. unions in the coming War Chest campaign. The personnel of the committee has been selected to represent the larger groups and departmental councils of unions whose members are engaged in particular industries, rather than as representative of a particular union. George Johns of the Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks is the general chairman of the committee.

It will also be noted in the minutes, under the report of the executive committee, that the Labor Council has reiterated its position in regard to various subjects of national legislation, and that it is urging registration of union members as voters.

International Union Official Here

Martin Durkin, newly named president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, arrived in San Francisco this week to participate in hearings on appeal from the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. Mr. Durkin was chosen for the position in his international union following the recent sudden passing of President George Masterton. In his capacity on the National War Labor Board he is a representative of the American Federation of Labor. Other members of the board who will hear the appeal cases are Wayne Morse, representing the public; Almon Roth, for the employers, and Delmond Garst, for the C.I.O.

DEVELOP NEW PAPERBOARD

The du Pont Company at Wilmington, Del., has announced the development of a paperboard that is so waterproof that boxes of it can be submerged twenty-four hours without falling apart.

U. S. Troops Get Story of Army's Salute to Labor

The story of American labor's part in producing the weapons of war reached thousands of American soldiers overseas and in American training camps during the Labor Day week-end.

The entire personnel of Bolling Field, Va., led by Col. Thomas W. Haste, commanding officer of the base, joined in the gesture of good will to the men and women on the production lines.

The Beam, enlisted men's newspaper at Bolling Field, devoted six of the twenty pages in its September 4 issue to labor.

Leading off with a page one statement by Colonel Haste, *The Beam* brought to its readers special messages from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson; William Green, A.F.L. president, and Philip Murray, C.I.O. president.

Soldier-Worker Exchange of Visits

A two-page spread of pictures, showing soldiers and workers exchanging visits, was captioned, "Mutual Confidence and Teamwork Developed as Soldiers and Workers Exchange Visits." A story accompanying the pictures said, in part:

"This exchange of visits made it possible for hundreds of soldiers and workers to learn first hand of each other's problems and to better appreciate the contribution the other is making to bring the war to an early and victorious conclusion. Soldiers have found that eight, ten and twelve hours on an assembly line is no more fun than an overnight hike with full pack and equipment. On the other hand, workers who have run a tough obstacle course, spent a week-end drilling under a tough sergeant and crawling on their stomachs with live ammunition flying two feet over their heads know that the men in the service are ready to match the best the Axis can throw at them."

Comment by Editor

A column captioned "Comment by the Editor" declared American workers have accomplished a "miracle of production." The editor called for a "fair and calm and objective appraisal of the contribution of American labor to the victory which looms ahead."

Questioning the fairness of some of the abuse to which he said labor has been subjected, the editor adds: "This is no defense of strikes, for there can be no defense of such action in time of war. But, we ask, can strikes have been as widespread as some of our newspapers have indicated in the face of the production miracle which has been accomplished? We are inclined to think the answer is No, and to accept the official and often-enunciated figures that less than 1 per cent of production has been interrupted by walkouts of one kind or another and that labor, by and large, has kept its pledge to refrain from strikes for the duration."

For its "Girl of the Week," a standing full-page feature usually given over to the picture of a WAC stationed at the field, *The Beam* in its Labor Day issue chose a pretty 18-year-old war worker.

Broadcast Features Workers

The "Army Hour" broadcast during the week-end featured a message to labor from Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the 8th Air Force, and interviews with rank and file members of the A.F.L. Aluminum Workers, International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and United Automobile Workers and United Steelworkers (C.I.O.).

The broadcast, which also goes to troops overseas, included pickups from the combat theaters, with exciting stories told by enlisted men that pointed up the part played by the equipment produced by American workers. And the Railroad Brotherhood representative, Charles F. Books of Altoona, Pa., heard his own son, Joe, former locomotive fireman on the Pennsylvania, tell about railroading in North Africa with American railroad troops.

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On Enlistment in Marine Corps Women's Reserve

Delegates to the Labor Council will recall recently they heard an address by Lt. Laura May Tabak of the U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve, at which time the speaker briefly told of the efforts being made toward recruiting members for this branch of the service, and solicited the aid of the Council's affiliated unions toward interesting women in the patriotic work and opportunities offered by the Reserve.

The Council gave its approval to the recruiting program, and since that time Lieutenant Tabak reports she has had the privilege of addressing two meetings of the Department Store Clerks, also the Waitresses. She is scheduled to appear before the Laundry Workers next Monday night, and states that she looks forward to appearing before other union organizations as rapidly as opportunity offers.

Views of an Enlistee

To the end of aiding the recruiting effort and giving to readers (particularly those who may be directly interested in joining the Women's Reserve) information in some detail on the subject, the LABOR CLARION presents the views of Helen Elizabeth Davis and her experiences thus far as a member of the organization. At the outset it should be stated that Miss Davis primarily feels that she is doing her part in helping to win the war. Before entering the service she was supply checker for a local firm, and a member of a Bay area American Federation of Labor union. Now, in her new role, she is doing work that releases a man for the fighting forces.

This young lady is now a sergeant in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, after six weeks of training and three months of active duty. She receives a base pay of \$78 per month, and, because she lives at home, has an additional \$83 for living expenses. All enlisted personnel receive this allowance. Even a private, not living in barracks, receives a total remuneration of \$133 per month in cash.

Allowances and Privileges

"Of course," Sergeant Davis explains, "your 'cash' in the service goes a lot farther than in civilian life. We have an extra allowance for clothing, free medical and dental care, discounts on railroads and places of amusement. We have the privilege of making purchases at the Post Exchange at prices below those paid by civilians. All of these, added to our tax exemptions, makes the service woman's dollar go almost twice as far as a civilian's dollar."

In a few cities, such as Washington, D. C., for instance, where the housing shortage is more acute than it is here, the Marine Corps girls live in "barracks." On this subject, though, Sergeant Davis was very anxious to correct a common erroneous opinion about barracks, declaring they are a far cry from the barren wooden structures one often sees at Army posts. "In Washington," she pointed out, "the girls are housed in a new building constructed much like a modern hotel, with private rooms, each for two or three girls. The Government does not provide the extra \$83 per month to personnel living in barracks. Excellent meals are furnished, however, and thus the base pay is all net. Even \$50 per month clear is more than most of my civilian girl friends receive."

At the Training Station

In reference to the training station at Camp Lejeune, New River, North Carolina, it was explained, the recruits live in newly constructed brick buildings, which are situated amid trees and rolling lawns. There is also a large recreation center, where the girls may

go on their free time, containing bowling alleys, ping-pong tables and swimming pools. The girls also go to dances and picnics with the men "boots," who are in an adjoining area. They have the opportunity to ride in the amphibious tanks, to practice parachute jumping, and canoeing and sailing on the inlet also are included in the recreational activities.

"Some people might think that we get tired of wearing uniforms," Sergeant Davis remarked. "On the contrary, we are always very proud of them. We feel that it is a great privilege to wear the Marine Corps uniform, of forest green. The shape of the hat is becoming to everyone, and the bright red cord is just the amount of color needed to make the Marine Corps Women's Reserve uniform the snappiest of all uniforms. Wherever we go we receive compliments on our appearance from both men and women. A smart appearance is just a characteristic of the Marines. We are only military for the emergency, however, and when this war is won we will be happy to go back to being domestic and feminine."

Occupations Are Varied

From the ranks of the Women's Reserve many are sent to Marine Corps schools for training as aerographers, link trainer instructors, parachute riggers, personnel technicians, cooks and bakers and many other occupations. Many women may wish to contribute talents already developed, and also they are likely to find promotions rapid. In line with the traditional Marine Corps policy of obtaining officers from the ranks, members of the Women's Reserve may apply for the officer candidate school after four months of active service.

Sergeant Davis is very proud that the Labor Council is participating in this Women's Reserve recruiting program. She urges women between twenty and thirty-five to inquire at their local union office for further information and referral card to the Recruiting Office at 703 Market street, in San Francisco. These referral cards are left with union officials after the recruiting officer has addressed the meeting of the organization and explained the objects of the Reserve Corps and extended the invitation for enlistees.

Jewelers Re-Elect George Allen

George Allen, the well known business representative of the Watchmakers' unions in San Francisco, has again been elected a vice-president of the Jewelry Workers' International Union, and his friends are extending their congratulations. The election was held by the international organization in a referendum vote, during July and August, and the returns have just been received. There was no opposition to the incumbent president and secretary, but a lively contest developed for the vice-presidential positions, and from which Allen emerged as one of the winners.

REFUSES A.C.L.U. OFFER

Harry A. Estep, counsel for twenty-seven miners who recently pleaded no defense to charges of violating the Connally-Smith Act, announced he had refused an offer by the American Civil Liberties Union to finance a constitutional test of the law. Estep said he had told the A.C.L.U. the miners he represented are satisfied with the disposition of their case. The miners were given six-months' suspended sentences and placed on probation for three years.

Blood donations to the Blood Bank are needed.



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Basic Work-Week in L.A. for Garment, Shoe Industries

The War Manpower Commission has ordered a minimum work-week of at least 44 hours for southern California's garment industry. The order was issued after hearings at which leaders of the industry fought unsuccessfully for a basic 35-hour week. H. R. Harnish, deputy regional W.M.C. director, also announced that, generally speaking, a full 48-hour week would be expected from the area's shoe industry workers.

Some 8000 garment workers and some 700 workers in the shoe industry are affected by the decisions reached, Harnish said, upon the advice of the management-labor wartime work-week advisory committee.

Leaders of the garment industry, in arguing for continuation of its past 35-hour basic work-week, told the committee that most of its workers were women and older persons unable to work a full 48-hour week. They said, also, that many workers were of foreign birth and would have difficulty establishing their citizenship to take war jobs.

This Sunday—Those Tin Cans!

Another monthly tin can collection will be held this coming Sunday morning, September 19.

"The saving of tin cans is still, and will continue for the duration to be, of utmost importance," advises Mrs. Prentis Cobb Hale, chairman of the Tin Can Collection Committee, and further stating: "San Francisco has always held her own in all demands made upon her, and must continue to hold this record. The metal derived from tin cans is being put to even broader usage and the need grows greater. Put out every can you can find on Saturday night for collection Sunday morning, with the knowledge that your efforts are far-reaching and important."

GREEK SEAMEN'S HOME PLANNED

A home for Greek seamen is being established in New York City, at 208 West Fifty-Ninth street, to serve as a central point of registry for men desiring assignment to sea duty and as a gathering place for men on shore leave. Rooms for social and recreational purposes will be available on the first two floors. Dormitory facilities for about 75 seamen will be in the three upper stories. There will be no charge for dormitory privileges, but men must register daily and hold themselves available for sea duty to be eligible to use them.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will convene at 1 p. m. on Sunday, September 19, in Convention hall at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Charles W. Williams, retired member of No. 21, now residing at Napa, celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Williams calls attention to a recent survey of old-timers in the United States which lists 600,000 persons in this country who have passed the century mark, and he says the condition of his health assures him he will be included in the list of any similar survey sixteen years hence. This is Williams' fifty-eighth year as a member of the Typographical Union, his first affiliation having been with Los Angeles union in 1886. In 1939, at the time of the Sacramento Centennial, he entered a contest put on by the Advertising Club, which was endeavoring to find the best printer among the old-timers in the country. In this contest Williams was adjudged winner in the San Francisco area and was a participant in the finals at Sacramento, when Benjamin Franklin Waite of Johnstown, N. Y., was awarded first place.

W. R. Lindsey, member of No. 21 and ship printer on the Matson Line, this week sent us from New York a collection of letters, working cards and other articles of the early '90s to be filed in the archives of the union. They were the property of Miss Ettie Mower, who joined San Francisco Typographical Union in 1889, and include an Honorable Withdrawal card issued by Riverside union in 1893, while she was a resident of Colton. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of San Francisco Typographical Union, with the scale of prices for piece work, is included, sans cover and title page. The exact date of the book, therefore, is not shown. However, a clipping of "fair" offices, evidently taken from the old *Pacific Union Printer*, was found among its pages, and this is dated April 29, 1889. One article, of particular interest during this time of high food prices and shortage of meat, is a bill of fare for the Miners' Restaurant, at that time located at 531-533 Commercial street, near Montgomery. We find that a roast beef, pork or lamb dinner with all the trimmings was served by this restaurant for the sum of 10 cents, the same price being asked on the a la carte menu for beefsteak Spanish, veal chops and pork chops. Beer or claret with the meal called for an extra nickel. We wish to thank Mr. Lindsey for this addition to our collection. As all records of No. 21 were destroyed in the 1906 fire, it is necessary for us to depend on material such as this, which has been turned in by our members, for a large amount of data covering events prior to that date.

Foreman Jack Helm of the *Recorder* night side, returned to work last Sunday night after a vacation absence of two weeks.

Lt. William Finigan, attached to the anti-aircraft service of the Army Air Corps and stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex., spent part of a furlough in San Francisco last week visiting with his uncle, Apprentice Committeeman George Finigan. It being necessary for him to report for duty at Fort Bliss early this week, he left the city last Saturday evening.

Al B. Jessup learned this week that his cousin, Capt. Ralph C. Jessup of the 24th Field Regiment R.C.A., and owner of the MacLeod (Alberta, Canada) *Gazette*, was on May 2 involved in an accident which proved fatal when a military car in which he was riding crashed through a bridge railing. Captain Jessup was a veteran of World War I, and immediately thereafter became associated with his brother, Clyde,

and his late father in publication of the *Nanton News*, a prominent Alberta weekly.

Claude B. Maxwell of the *Chronicle* machine room, accompanied by Mrs. Maxwell, returned the latter part of last week from Indianapolis, where they had spent a two weeks' vacation. They visited International Typographical Union headquarters while there, and were entertained by President and Mrs. Baker. Aside from the many inconveniences in traveling under present conditions, Claude reports a most enjoyable trip.

L. N. Morris of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel is taking his vacation this week, which, he says, will be spent right here at home because of an empty gas tank.

News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

Start of the Third War Loan drive started a check-up here to see who leads in purchase of the handy little certificates, and report has Ed Balthasar and Ed Haefer neck and neck for first place, each owning eighteen.

Our ex-machinist, Herb Mather, passed the week in town. Now in the State Office at Sacramento—his family there also—Herb is half a mind to dispose of his home, and considerable of his time went in shopping around for the right price.

As yet neither aged nor decrepit, Harvey Bell—every joint creaking protestingly—managed to hobble through a number of golf games at his favorite summer resort in the Monterey-Del Monte area during a vacation that ended Saturday.

According to Eddie Porter, formerly an apprentice who was in last week, soy bean flour is used in various ways. Porter, attached to the Medical Corps and stationed at an Army hospital, Oakland, says the flour makes a healthful, refreshing drink when mixed with milk, fruit juice or water and is beneficial to children, invalids or the healthy.

Each summer Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sullivan and the youthful "Mike" hie to Exeter—in lower San Joaquin—to spend their vacation with Mrs. Sullivan's parents, who are cattle raisers. But so far Joe has refused to say whether he dons a five-gallon hat while bulldogging steers.

On finishing pouring concrete for a retaining wall in his big back yard, Harold Krueger waxed emphatic on the fact he is through building—temporarily, at least. Help, he says, is not to be had, and he did plenty alone, cementing the garage floor and a retaining wall facing the street, besides terracing the yard and raising a Victory garden.

No string tied to a finger as a reminder for Eddie Haefer. When he wants to remember something, Haefer inserts a slug in his spectacle case and on changing to street glasses he sees it—and wonders what he was supposed to remember.

"Look at these!" and Harry Barker held up his chapped hands. "Always at this time of year they crack. How can I avoid it?" "Stay in your kitchen with your hands in the oven," was Bill Gobin's helpful suggestion.

He takes lots of kidding, and if he sees a chance Lester Brewster hits back in a big way, as like the other day he saw Jimmy Serrano reading the paper. "Have you an alibi for loafing?" he demanded. "None that will work," replied Jimmy.

"I saw in the *LABOR CLARION* that Al Conley has gone into the real estate business," said Charley Cornelius. "How is he doing?" "So far as I know," returned Eddie O'Rourke, who is cautious in his statements, "he is making lots."

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The regular monthly business meeting of S.F.W.A. will be held next Tuesday, September 21, in Redmen's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 p. m.

The executive committee met at the home of Mrs. Sophia Rosenthal last Tuesday.

The auxiliary voted, at the last meeting, to adopt the Blood Donor Honor Roll plan, in order to increase the number of donors from our group. Special appointment cards will be in the hands of the secretary, from whom any member may secure one.

Secretary Young wishes to express her sincere appreciation of the thoughtfulness of those members who, although unable to attend the regular meeting, were co-operative enough to send or bring their dues

Contract Protects Union If Wage Policy Changes

The League of New York Theaters, consisting of producers, theater owners and operators, has ratified the extension for another year of the existing minimum basic agreement with the Actors' Equity Association.

The agreement, says *Equity Magazine*, the official organ of the actors' union, "incorporates all the present Equity rules and regulations and provides that if the Government should change its present attitude with respect to wage increases due to an increase in the cost of living, Equity may reopen the matter of minimum salary."

to her home. Special thanks is extended those who not only brought their own dues, but also acted as messengers for other members who were unable to come down town.

Mrs. Bijou Blade, chairman of the entertainment committee, announces a sewing club. The first "afternoon" will be held at the home of Mrs. Georgia Holderby, 498 Benton avenue, next Thursday, September 23, at 12:30 p. m. Bring anything you wish—aprons, pot-holders, and like articles. This is in preparation of the bazaar to be held in December. We hope all members who are able will be present.

Mary Elizabeth Haines writes from Miami to send her best wishes to each of the auxiliary members and explains that much as she would like to write each one, she does not have the time to do so.

Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

Here they are, fellows!—the new handicap committee members: Vic Lansberry (chairman), LeRoy Foley and Howard Watson. They were appointed at the first meeting of the new board of directors, and they are the guys to whom you'll have to address all future handicap "beefs." Other committees are as follows: Tournament and foursome starting, Cameron and White; score sheets, Bob Smith, Paul Gallagher and Howard Watson. Alston Teel will retain his usual job as assistant to the secretary at the registration and sign-up job.

Incidentally, the handicap committee went right to work, with the following results: Paul Gallagher was cut from 30 to 24; Arthur Barlesi, from 21 to 20; among the guest players, Jack Tappendorff Jr., from 20 to 13; F. Bianchi, from 10 to 9; J. Koster, from 6 to 4. The committee has plans for a general revision of handicaps, and promises some news soon.

It will be Sharp Park for the next tournament, on Sunday, September 26. Sharp Park is at its very best now and will provide an enjoyable day for everyone. Tee time and other details in next week's issue of the *LABOR CLARION*.

OFF THE FAIRWAY — "It pays to have a thick head," said Jim Pettit, after having a ball "conk" him square on the bean last Saturday at Harding. Jim was hit by someone's spoon shot just as he was about to tee off on the seventh, but being made of the sterner stuff, he proceeded to finish the round, albeit a bit wobbly. . . . What's happening to Charlie White? He got mixed up with the Crebassa combination at Sharp Park, and now wishes he hadn't. . . . Glad to see "Cy" Stright back after his illness. . . . Ask Bob Smith how he likes to play "dinks" with Vic Lansberry keeping score. No wonder Vic was put on the handicapping committee after the way he treated Bob on a recent trip across the Bay. . . . Speaking of trips across water, this correspondent and his best friend and severest critic took one over to Berkeley last week-end, where they were guests of the Vic Lansberrys. That is, friend wife was the guest—the correspondent was the victim. We tried Alameda first, where Vic couldn't resist putting a ball in every canal, but the next day at the Berkeley Country Club, in company with Wayne Dye, we paid and paid and paid. . . . Latest news is that Eddie Schmieder has given up golf for good, started to play again, and gave it up forever! What a guy! . . . Ben Apte has succeeded in keeping out of the limelight very well lately. There's a guy who should stay in the dark, after the game he shot at the Annual. But he can do better.

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State Federation Lauds Veterans of Foreign Wars

(From the Current News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor)

To remove any misunderstanding that may have developed, the California State Federation of Labor is eager to make clear its position on the important subject of servicemen's organizations which was discussed in a previous issue of the News Letter.

Through oversight and improper emphasis, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, largely composed of members of organized labor and whose pro-labor record is impeccable and unblemished, was not given the recognition it so rightfully deserves. That no veterans' organization is more entitled to the support of organized labor than the Veterans of Foreign Wars has been and continues to be the firm and official position of the California State Federation of Labor.

Worked in Harmony with Labor

Before proceeding further, the Federation wishes to point out that representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars worked in the closest harmony with the California State Federation of Labor at Sacramento during the last session of the Legislature in battling vicious anti-labor measures and contributed considerably to their defeat.

Another service recently initiated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars is the meritorious canteen service which supplies articles of necessities to the boys of the armed forces on the various and far-flung battle fronts. This canteen service has been mentioned in the News Letter several times and, as a result of the Federation's sponsorship and the financial contributions made by the numerous A.F.L. unions, all articles sent bear the names of both the Federation and the Veterans.

These are only a few of the many commendable activities which this organization has carried on to the great advantage not only of its own members, but the members of organized labor and of the armed forces as well.

The Subject As Presented

The whole question of a veterans' organization has been of great interest to organized labor because of the great number of its members who are veterans and who, as members of the armed forces at present, will be veterans. There will be millions of young Americans, the cream of American youth, who will be qualified and interested in maintaining in peacetime the bonds of unity which have kept them together on the fearful fighting fronts. Labor is naturally interested and deeply concerned that they will not be misled into anti-democratic channels. It is the boys themselves who will have the final say-so, and the Federation wants it clearly understood that it has not indorsed any single veterans' organization as the proper rallying ground for the new recruits.

That the combining of the young blood with the old would be a happy combination seems to be the considered opinion generally. The Federation is happy to acknowledge the many meritorious services performed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

CHOOSE A.F.L. AFFILIATES

Victories for the American Federation of Labor in three Indiana plants are announced. In addition to winning a majority of the votes among the employees of the Cram Manufacturing Company makers of globes and flat maps, the election at the Continental Optical Company resulted in 203 votes for the A.F.L. to 91 against it and the poll at the Victory ordnance plant, Peru, recorded 201 votes for the A.F.L. to 38 opposed.

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Lumber Workers' Wage

The establishment of a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour has been recommended, without a dissenting vote, by the industry committee for the logging, lumber, timber and related products industry, convened under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In this war industry, more than 75,000 are now receiving less than a 40-cent wage. The substandard wages prevailing in the industry have persisted in the logging and lumber operations in the Southern States. The unfair competitive advantage enjoyed by the southern lumber manufacturers at the expense of labor should, therefore, now be diminished and greater stability of employment assured in the entire industry.

Christmas for Overseas Men

One answer to the question of what to buy as Christmas presents for the fighting men overseas is the "Christmas Joy for a Fighting Boy" booths set up in San Francisco downtown stores.

Restricted as to type and size by Uncle Sam's edict, the gifts will be on sale at the booths, No. 1 and No. 5, already packaged. Stickers listing the items contained in the package and giving the sender's name and address will be placed on the gift.

Mailing of the packages is the job the San Francisco League for Service Men, 1430 Van Ness avenue, has guaranteed to do. Mailing to Army personnel will go on from September 15 to October 14, and to the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines from September 15 to November 1.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS

To check up on preparations of San Francisco's private hospitals to take care of emergency cases which might result from disaster conditions incident to an air raid or other enemy action, Dr. Henry Gibbons, III, chief of the emergency medical service of the local Civilian War Council, began an inspection tour recently. All private hospitals are to be visited. Points to be checked will include fire fighting equipment, preparation for operations during a blackout and protection from glass, medical supplies on hand, communications and emergency preparedness, gas cleansing facilities and organization of hospital medical field teams.

Blood donations to the Blood Bank are needed.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, September 19.

Says the *Lakeside Bulletin*, of Chicago: "Employees of the W. F. Hall Printing Company of Chicago voted August 12, by a majority of better than 6 to 1, to designate Chicago Mailers' Union as their bargaining agent. Only 20 votes were cast against the union, while 129 were marked in favor. Representatives of the Hall mailers, elected by their fellow mailers, will sit in on all negotiations with the management. Henry Coco, representative of Chicago Mailers' Union, was in charge of the Hall campaign. The Hall management wanted to exclude all men working off mailing machines, except the actual operators. The board sustained the union's contention that all take-away men, bundlers, feeders, wrappers and baggers should also vote. The board decided that they actually were mailers, as contended by the union. The Hall company wanted women excluded altogether. The union argued that they should vote, because the union stands for equal pay for equal work and gives women the same hours and working conditions the men enjoy in all union mailing departments. In a decision signed by all three of its members—Chairman Harry A. Mills, Gerard D. Reilly and John M. Houston—the National Labor Relations Board ordered a bargaining election among mailing department employees at the W. F. Hall Printing Company, to be held not later than August 22."

Thomas J. Stone, 65, veteran member of fifty years' service with the *Examiner* chapel, died on August 6 at his home in this city. He retired a couple of years ago. He is survived by his widow, Margaret, and two sons, Roland and Thomas. The latter, in Army service, came from his station in Omaha to attend the funeral. Interment was in Holy Cross cemetery. Sympathy is extended to the surviving relatives.

Bill Trau has purchased a home in Corte Madera. The Trau family expects to move into their Marin county home the coming month.

Ira ("Bus") Fern, *Chronicle* apprentice, of the Army paratroops, has been inducted into foreign military service.

Cpl. Lloyd Del Nore, *Chronicle* apprentice, has been promoted to First Sergeant.

A MESSAGE

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, September 10, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Steamfitters No. 590—Henry Cerveau. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—John Hill, Sidney Keiles, Lillian Anderson, Millard F. Smith, G. W. Johns. Electrical Workers No. 6—William Diederickson, Charles Foehn.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, September 10.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following was examined and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, the committee recommended that he be seated as a delegate to this Council: Jewelry Workers No. 36—Leonard G. Allen.

Communications—*Filed*: Communication from Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution of August 31 regarding participation of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in concerts in the smaller cities in the vicinity of San Francisco; and stating that Joseph H. Dyer, Jr., secretary of the Art Commission, will extend full cooperation to the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, the Musicians' Union and any additional agencies necessary to successfully carry out the splendid program. Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer, Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of our letter of July 29 inclosing resolution regarding the Government raiding building trades unions. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor, dated September 14. From Electrical Workers No. B-202, announcing that pursuant to the Labor Day drive, they are purchasing three \$1000 War Bonds (this is in addition to \$1500 in bonds already purchased by this union).

Referred to the Labor Council War Chest Committee: Communication from Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers' Union No. 921, stating that their organization voted in favor of filing our resolution suggesting the donation of one hour's pay per month to the War Chest.

Referred to the Officers (to assist in gathering information): Communication from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, asking to what extent labor has participated in the Labor Day campaign for the purchase of War Savings Bonds.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Resolution: A resolution was submitted by President Shelley, Edward B. Rowan of Shipfitters No. 9, and Charles J. Foehn of Electricians No. 6, reiterating the Labor Council's position in reference to providing suitable food facilities for shipyard workers, and

also in reference to an article in the San Francisco Chronicle quoting Mr. Fleisher, area director for the Maritime Commission, on the subject. (See text of resolution, in full, in another column of this paper.) The resolution was adopted.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting strike sanction against the American Building Maintenance, and the Bank of America branches at No. 1 Powell street, Humboldt Bank Building at 785 Market street, 300 California street, and 625 Market street. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against the Potter hotel, 1288 Mission street; this is a renewal of their request of May 19.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, September 7.) Called to order at 2 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of the resolution submitted by Shipfitters No. 9 regarding registration for the coming elections, Brothers Green and Rowan represented the union; your committee recommends that the officers be instructed to send another letter to all the affiliated organizations calling on them to urge their membership to register; and to contact the broadcasting stations requesting them to give some "spot" announcements reminding the electorate of their duty as citizens to register for the coming election. In the matter of the letter submitted by Delegate J. Vernon Burke outlining a legislative program, the members of the law and legislative committee were present, acting in conjunction with the executive committee in this matter; also, Brother Burke was present; your committee recommends that we reiterate our position, formerly taken by the Council, supporting the President in his program to reduce the cost of living; opposing any form of federal sales tax or increase in existing excise taxes; supporting the \$25,000-income limit, and advocating the enactment of legislation placing a tax on the excess profits of corporations, particularly those profiting from war contracts; also, supporting the repeal of the Connally-Smith Act; and suggesting that the locals affiliated with this Council set up legislative action committees to study proposed legislation from time to time, acquaint their memberships with pending matters, and increase the registration and voting of union members. In the matter of Chauffeurs No. 265, submitting a resolution regarding an article appearing in the Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor, dated August 24, regarding veterans; a committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was present (as well as representatives of Chauffeurs No. 265), to voice their protest to the committee for the article appearing in that issue of the News Letter, as being discriminatory against their organization, the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Owing to the inability of Brother Vandeleur to be present, this matter will be held in committee for one week and Brother Vandeleur will be invited to appear at that meeting. In the matter of Post Office Clerks No. 2, asking a decrease in the number of their delegates to the Council, Brother Trigera was present to explain the falling off of membership by reason of the war; he was instructed that his union should continue the seven delegates which they now have in the Council. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against the Mission hotel, 520 South Van Ness avenue, although notified to appear no one appeared for the hotel; Sister Metro and a committee from Hotel Service Workers No. 283 appeared and informed the committee that the hotel is not observing their contract; this committee was instructed by the executive committee to submit a new contract to

the proprietor of said hotel. The California State Federation of Labor submitted a statement to the executive committee outlining labor's plans for a lasting peace. After reading said statement, your committee recommends its adoption; the recommendation of the executive committee was concurred in. (See statement in full on another page of this paper.) Your committee also indorses a resolution, with instructions for the secretary to submit it to the American Federation of Labor, complying with the request of the American Social Hygiene Association which has to do with the health and safety of the people of this country in the Association's educational program on venereal diseases, nutrition, safety, mental hygiene and other health hazards; motion that the resolution be concurred in; carried. (See resolution in full on another page of this paper.) Committee adjourned at 10:10 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

The following names are suggested for the War Chest Committee of San Francisco A.F.L. unions: Automotive Trades Council, William I. Madigan, Jack Andersen. Building Service Employees' Joint Council, Al Lorenzetti, Stanley Isaacs. California State Council Retail Clerks, A. B. Crossler, Claude Jinkerson. Joint Council of Teamsters, Stephen Gilligan, Carl Barnes. Joint Council of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Everett Beasley. Joint Council Culinary Workers, John A. St. Peter. Theatrical Federation, Anthony Noriega. Allied Printing Trades Council, Joseph P. Bailey. Building Trades, District Council of Painters, and District Council of Carpenters, to be named by Building Trades Council. Metal Trades Council, George Hayward, Thomas Rotell. Musicians, Eddie Burns. Bartenders, Art Dougherty. Butchers, Milton Maxwell. Candy Workers, David Dunham. Laundry Workers, Lawrence Palacios. Production and Aeronautical Lodge of Machinists, John Byrnes. Street Carmen, Sherman Douglas. Molders, Al Wynn. (George Johns, committee chairman, already has been appointed.) President Shelley requested that any of the above-named committee who might not be able to serve should notify the office of the Council immediately in order that they may be replaced, thus keeping an active working committee.

Delegate Johns elaborated on the War Chest campaign, which is at present getting under way. A plan has been worked out in the shipyards which it is felt will be best throughout all the organizations affiliated with the Metal Trades Council. The delegates were informed that if the newly appointed committee could be of assistance to any local having difficulty in putting over the campaign, the committee would be happy to assist.

Reports of Unions—Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Reported briefly on legislative opinion of that organization; took issue with Congressman Rolph on several matters. Captain May of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Upheld and applauded Congressman Rolph for his consistently fair attitude toward labor in Congress. Watchmakers No. 101—Reported that they have received a 25 per cent increase in wages for some of their workers by a decision of the War Labor Board and they are going to attempt to obtain the same for all of their members in the stores. Waitresses—Report that to date their organization has invested a total of \$66,000 in War Bonds. Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31—Reported on their progress and experience with the War Labor Board in the various branches of their industry; they have received some increases and other requests are still pending before the W.L.B. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—Reported that they celebrated Labor Day by sponsoring a day at the U.S.O. headquarters at 111 O'Farrell street; they sent fifteen of their girls, and distributed \$85 worth of food; they recommend the same procedure to other interested locals. Brother O'Connell, reporting for Teamsters No. 85—Described the launching of the "Michael Casey" at Richmond Shipyard No. 1 on Labor Day. (His address on this occasion can be found in the September 10 issue of the LABOR CLARION.) He thanked all those delegates who attended the celebration in honor of the memory of Michael Casey and the benefits he perpetuated for the labor movement; and described the gifts donated to the crew of the good ship "Michael Casey" by Teamsters No. 85.

President Shelley announced that the unions are urged to try and make purchases of bonds within the next 15 days, beginning September 11, in the Third War Loan drive.

President Shelley conveyed to the delegates the greetings of Brother Al Crumpton, originally of Pharmacists No. 838, who is at present serving in the armed forces at Fort Hill in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Receipts, \$725.00; disbursements, \$363.97.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Labor Council Resolutions

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following two resolutions were adopted by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening. In accord with its provisions, the second resolution as here printed has been transmitted to the American Federation of Labor headquarters for introduction in the coming annual convention of that body, and a copy also is being sent to each of the unions affiliated with the Labor Council:

FACILITIES FOR SUPPLYING FOOD TO SHIPYARD WORKERS

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council in meeting assembled on April 2, 1943, did adopt a resolution which set forth the insufficiency and inadequacy of the facilities for supplying food to shipyard workers and which called upon the United States Maritime Commission, United States Navy and the management of the various yards in the Bay area to make some provision for suitable facilities for the supply of healthy and nutritious food to these workers; and

Whereas, A joint committee of this Council and the San Francisco Bay Area Metal Trades Council did make a survey of this situation, which they found to be extremely bad and which they did present to the United States Maritime Commission with the statement being made by representatives of the Maritime Commission that they (the representatives of the Maritime Commission) appreciated the gravity of the situation and would take steps to correct it; and

Whereas, Today's issue (Friday, September 10, 1943) of the San Francisco *Chronicle* contains an article entitled "In-Yard Cafeterias Are Called Impractical," and quotes Mr. Carl W. Flesher, area director for the Maritime Commission, as follows:

"We feel that we have done our duty when we have provided off-plant facilities where workers may buy bulk food to prepare at home."

"We feel that we will save manpower if food is prepared in the home. In the case of men who have no homes, they may buy box lunches at housing project cafeterias or private concessionaires"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council in meeting assembled, September 10, 1943, does reiterate its former position and states that the remedy offered by Mr. Flesher is no remedy whatsoever in so far as there is no change in existing conditions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Mr. Flesher be asked to meet with the joint committee of this Council and the Bay Area Metal Trades Council for the purpose of discussing this problem further; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to United States Senators Downey and Johnson, Congressmen Rolph and Welch, Mr. Flesher of the Maritime Commission, and the press.

AIDING PROGRAM TO CONTROL VENEREAL DISEASES

Whereas, Scientific investigations have shown that approximately one million persons in the United States contract syphilis each year, and that although a blood test will reveal the presence of the disease, half of the people who have syphilis do not know they are infected; and

Whereas, The net result of the majority of cases of undiscovered and untreated syphilis is insanity, blindness, heart disease, loss of hearing, paralysis or shortening to the span of life; and

Whereas, Undiscovered, untreated or inadequately treated syphilis strikes at the security of the individual by destroying his ability to earn a livelihood, endangers his fellow workers and is a drag upon the successful prosecution of the war as a cause of absenteeism, lost wages, decreased production, illness and accident; and

Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to assist to the best of his ability the campaign to stamp out syphilis now being conducted by the United States Public Health Service, state and local public health departments; and

Whereas, Experience in California, and particularly in San Francisco, has demonstrated that labor unions can materially assist the public health campaign to control syphilis by conducting educational programs among their members and in sponsoring the blood testing of union men and women; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session, September 10, 1943, does hereby recommend to its affiliates that local unions require each applicant for membership to have a blood test made before admission into the union, the result of

such a test to be a matter of strictest confidence between the examining physician and the applicant, and under no circumstances to be revealed to the union or to the employer, and to have no bearing upon the applicant's admission into the union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council bring to the attention of affiliated unions the fact that local health departments are prepared to give blood tests without charge to the individual or to the union, and that the Council recommends that unions make arrangements with local public health departments to make tests for applicants who do not wish to go to a physician in private practice; and be it further

RESOLVED, That as a corollary to a program of blood testing applicants for union membership, the assistance of the California State Department of Health, local public health departments and the California Social Hygiene Association be secured in conducting an educational program among the entire union membership; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegate of this Council to the American Federation of Labor convention, opening in Boston on October 4, 1943, be instructed to introduce and support a resolution similar to this at said convention.

Congressman says green workers earn \$300 a month in war plants. And green Congressmen "earn" \$10,000 a year in Washington.

Famous Bomber Will Tour Nation's Aircraft Plants

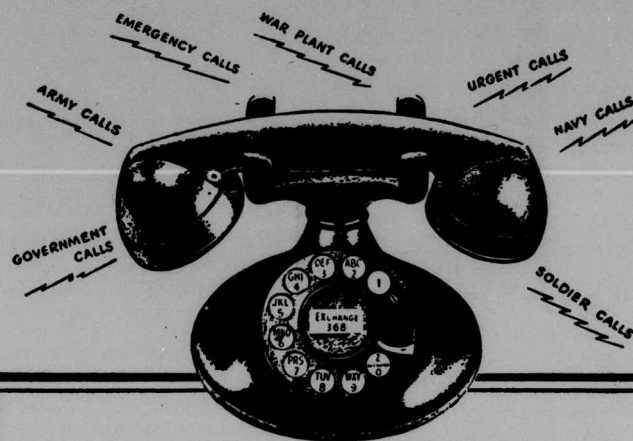
"Old Hellcat," a B-26 Marauder, will tour the nation's aircraft plants with her eight-man veteran crew to give war workers the first-hand story of how medium bombers helped to drive the Axis out of Africa and softened up Sicily for the invasion that subsequently gave the Allies full control of that Italian island stronghold.

A one-time jinx plane which suddenly changed her behavior after being riddled by flak, "Old Hellcat" ended a career of fifty combat missions with the rating of a good-luck ship.

Beginning with a mission over Tunisia on December 31, 1942, this bomber fought the entire campaign until July 14, when her final run was over Sicily. During that time she had three different crews.

The eight-man crew selected to fly her home is from a single combat group. It is piloted by Captain Bryan M. Lloyd, Dallas, Tex., a veteran of thirty-four missions.

"He who will not answer to the rudder must answer to the rocks."—Herve.



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Women in Transportation, Police and Park Positions

An increasing number of women are taking over transportation, police and maintenance jobs in cities all over the country, the American Municipal Association says.

Because of the manpower shortage, bus and street-car lines are gradually being staffed by women. In San Francisco, Toledo, New Orleans, Charleston, Detroit and Cleveland women are now operating buses and street cars.

In New York City 27 women were employed recently for the first time as changemakers for the city's rapid transit system, and in Connecticut, one transportation company employs women entirely on their street cars, even designing a special uniform for them.

Equal Pay and Seniority Rights

Dallas lost 125 motormen and drivers to the armed forces, and wartime rationing boosted traffic on the common carriers 56 per cent. Given the same pay and seniority as men operators, the women have been specially trained to do a man-sized job in the city's transportation system, the Association reported.

Women are now employed in four states and several cities to replace police personnel. Asheville, N. C., women handle all traffic at school crossings, and women selected by the Tennessee Valley Authority for public safety officers' training school will be on duty at the project.

Connecticut and Rhode Island women police have been trained at the New York City Police Academy. Their work includes investigation of crimes and complaints involving women and minors, investigation of public places and recreation facilities to protect morals of women and children, supervision of parolees and taking custody of delinquents or neglected children.

Traffic Guards and Park Work

Chicago's Park District police department has used 50 women service guards since early last year at school and church crossings and to direct traffic and guard cars in municipal parking lots. That city also has employed 400 women as florists, gardeners, storekeepers, crossing and service guards and laborers for the park district.

Other essential jobs being done by women are street cleaning in Baltimore, garbage collecting in Waterloo, Iowa, and personal property appraising in Los Angeles county, and some Minnesota cities.

Pacific Coast Area

The San Francisco branch of the office of Defense Transportation reports there are now more than 8000 women employed on the Pacific Coast in all types of private and commercial transportation, and that they are being employed as railroad section laborers, turntable operators, boilermaker helpers, engine wipers, but drivers and street car conductors.

"The railroads and local transit companies on the Pacific Coast still need additional workers," the local O.D.T. adds, "and a great part must come from the ranks of women. By working in these industries women will be directly aiding the essential war job of moving troops and necessary freight, and of transporting war workers to defense plants."

"Kings and their subjects, masters and slaves, find a common level in two places—at the foot of the Cross and in the grave."—Colton.

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VACATION WITH PAY INCREASING

Clauses in union contracts calling for vacations with pay are increasing rapidly. Paid vacations are one of the few objectives which unions can seek without asking government approval.

A.F.L. SHIPWORKERS SET RECORD

The A.F.L. workers at the Henry Kaiser Permanente Metals Corporation shipyard at Richmond, Calif., set a new record during August when they produced twenty-seven Liberty ships.

PROTECT THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

With schools opening for the new term, children are again exposed to traffic perils made increasingly dangerous by wartime driving conditions, warns the California State Automobile Association in an appeal to drivers of motor vehicles. The motorists' organization urges co-operation with members of the School Safety Patrol in yielding the right of way upon signal by the Patrol boy. Where school buses are stopped to take on or discharge passengers, a special obligation is imposed on the motor vehicle driver by state law.

DECLARE WAR ON INDIANA SENATOR

Declaring their intent to retire Senator Van Nuys of Indiana for his support of the Connally-Smith Act and "other obstructionism," members of Local 769, International Association of Machinists, have promised Governor Henry F. Schricker that they would support him in the state's Democratic convention next spring. Governor Schricker probably will oppose Van Nuys, with the support, it is said, of Hoosier labor.

A.F.L. Wins Election at Gardena

By a 3 to 1 majority, the A.F.L. Chemical Workers defeated the United Rubber Workers (C.I.O.) in a N.L.R.B. election at the Goodyear Rubber plants at Gardena, Calif.

Another election is scheduled to take place at another rubber plant in the same city. It is declared the American Federation of Labor unions involved are geared for this election, and that judging from all indications, they have all the advantages for being chosen as the collective bargaining agencies.

"Seabees" Seeking Skilled Workers to Build Bases

"Docks were destroyed—" How often that phrase appears in the communiques! The bombing mission was a success—docks were destroyed!

Wharves and docks are vital to the enemy. They are equally vital to us. We must build them, maintain them, repair them, defend them. Building wharves, piers and landings in the war zones is one of the many important tasks of the "Seabees," the Navy's Construction Battalions.

To do this job, skilled craftsmen are needed. That is why many opportunities to qualify for petty officer ratings—with pay from \$78 to \$126 monthly, plus 20 per cent increase in base pay for overseas service, plus dependency allowance, plus other extras—await men who can bring to the Seabees knowledge of construction trades learned in civilian life.

Men whose primary job will be construction of wharves and docks are sent to a training school, where they study and work. Seven days are spent in classrooms. Eight days are spent putting into actual practice the things learned in the classroom. It is declared that a carpenter who can build a house or barn can build a wharf after he learns wharf construction details.

Wharf construction is only one of the many jobs of the Seabees. They build water and sanitary systems, airfields, oil storage tanks, radio masts. Seabees are fighters as well as builders. They are taught to use, and are equipped with, rifles, hand grenades, machine guns and other weapons. They are trained, briefly but effectively, in military tactics.

Men between 18 and 38 are eligible for service in the Seabees. If they do not live in restricted manpower areas, they can be voluntarily inducted at Navy recruiting stations. Youths 17 and men 38 to 50 may enlist at the recruiting station. There are similar opportunities for skilled craftsmen in the Army Engineers.

The record day for the number of passengers riding on San Francisco's municipally-owned streetcar lines was last Friday, when the proceeds reached a high total of \$20,707,420. Total receipts for the week amounted to \$120,039.35.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.